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The Debts of Two Territories.

Much has been written and spoken in connection with the statehood debate of the comparative indebtedness of Arizona and New Mexico. The joint statehood papers of the latter territory have indefinitely pointed to the fact that their territorial indebtedness is somewhat less than ours and they have declined to be drawn into a discussion of their county indebtedness at all. Two Arizona papers persistently set forth that our indebtedness is much greater than that of New Mexico.

The Republican has hitherto not regarded this matter as of the most immediate importance, there being so many more weighty reasons why there should be no jointure of the two territories. However, we will now present the indebtedness of the territories. The figures are not only from an authoritative source, but they are the latest obtainable. They are taken from "The Commercial and Financial Chronicle" of New York for May.

The territorial indebtedness of Arizona is 3,115,971.8 from which is to be deducted 2,075,000, the funded indebtedness of counties, municipalities and school districts. This separation of the debt of Arizona is made only for purposes of comparison with the debt of New Mexico, which is in a different shape, no part of the county indebtedness having been funded.

The debt of New Mexico by towns, school districts and counties is as follows: Albuquerque, 116,000; Las Vegas, 67,000; Roswell, 39,900; Santa Fe school district, 28,000; Bernalillo county, 362,000; Chavez, 53,000; Colfax, 79,000; Grant, 228,000; Guadalupe, 35,000; Mora, 90,000; Otero, 57,000; San Miguel, 468,000; Santa Fe, 1,151,000; Sierra, 55,000; Socorro, 181,700; Taos, 50,000; Valencia 97,300. Total 3,176,500.

It is noticeable that the indebtedness of many of the counties is a high per cent of the total valuation. In most of the counties it is not less than 10 per cent. In Santa Fe county it reaches the astounding height of 60 and two-thirds per cent. There the indebtedness is 1,115,000; the valuation 1,750,000.

To the county indebtedness of New Mexico is to be added the territorial indebtedness which has been kept so prominently before us, of 853,000, leaving a grand total of 4,029,000, as against the 3,115,000 of Arizona. From the indebtedness of New Mexico there is to be deducted a sinking fund of about 80,000 and from the debt of Arizona there is to be deducted a cash balance in the treasury of about the same amount. Thus the indebtedness of New Mexico by this showing exceeds that of Arizona by about 800,000.

But this is not nearly all. There are two other classes of New Mexico indebtedness of which "The Commercial and Financial Chronicle" could take no cognizance and to which the joint statehood papers have made the vaguest possible allusion. One of these classes is made up of the railroad bonds of several of the counties, said to aggregate about 900,000. The other class consists of the so-called "militia warrants," issued in an unknown amount. Conjectures have reached as high as 3,000,000 and recently a New Mexican paper admitted as a matter of no consequence that militia warrants had been issued to the amount of something more than one million dollars.

There seems to be no way of ascertaining even approximately the amount of this indebtedness, but if joint statehood should prevail the amount would be known to a cent by the time of the sitting of the first legislature.

The joint statehood papers have met reference to these railroad bonds and militia warrants with the assurance that they are invalid and dead and that the statehood bill could not breathe life into them. We know as a fact that men who are not ignorant of the law think otherwise, since last fall when the passage of the Hamilton bill seemed probable, the traffic in these old knocked-out bonds became active and the holders of them were identified as among the most earnest advocates of jointure.

It is stated that there was at the same time an overhauling of ancient and dusty records in a search for those long-despised militia warrants.

The friends of jointure pretend to believe that the following clause of the statehood bill precludes the assumption by the new state of any county indebtedness: "That the debts and liabilities of said territory of Arizona and of said territory of New Mexico shall be assumed by said state." Their view is that the clause relates only to "territorial indebtedness." If that had been the intent of the bill it would have been set forth in those two words. It will be observed that whenever the name of either of the territories is used in the bill it takes the form of "The Territory of Arizona," or "The Territory of New Mexico."

The clause undoubtedly provides for the cleaning up and the consolidation of all the indebtedness and liabilities of the two territories and not merely the "territorial indebtedness" of the two territories. But whatever the intent of the law in that matter, it is almost absolutely certain that such a construction of it would prevail, if not at the organization of the state, as soon after as a legislature could enact that idea into a statute. The counties which groan under the weight of this indebtedness are the ones which would supply the majority in the legislature.—Phoenix Republican.

Copper Queen.

The Copper Queen Mining company has been forced to temporarily abandon the Holbrook shaft, the biggest shaft in the Warren district. This condition of affairs was brought about by the constant shifting of ground in the vicinity of the Holbrook and the general slipping of the ground from the 100 level down to the 200 level which occurred yesterday, says the Bisbee Review of the 17th inst.

One thousand tons of ore, most of it the richest in the Warren district, has been hoisted daily through the Holbrook shaft. The last trouble there means that this amount of ore will have to be hoisted in the future through other shafts of the company. The burden of this work will probably be thrown on the Gardner and Czar shafts, the Spray today being the most used hoist of the six plant of the Copper Queen in the district.

Speaking of the trouble yesterday, Superintendent Clawson said: Yes it is true that the Holbrook has been put out of commission. But we have been expecting it for some time. We have taken every precaution to prevent this state of affairs, but the continual shift-

ing of the mountains which have been undermined has proven too much for the handwork of man.

"We will again be hoisting ore through the Holbrook shaft, but it will not be until after the rainy season is passed. Just as soon as weather conditions will permit, we will go ahead with the work of clearing out the Holbrook from the 200 to the 100, and then it will be but a short time until that shaft will be in as good working order as ever. We ought to have no serious trouble in this work, as we have not worked out the ground in the vicinity of the shaft closer than 15 to 200 feet."

The damage to the Holbrook means that hoisting will be suspended for at least three months, if not longer.

Rule or Ruin People.

When I was a kid we used to play ball a good deal, and I remember there were several of us who would not play unless we could be pitchers. Since I have grown up I find that many of us have not gotten over the habit. If we can't be the whole works we won't play. It crops out in church, in politics, in the lodge room and in public enterprises. As long as we can run and boss things we will stay in the game. When some other fellow gets hold of the lines it is different.

The trouble is too many of us imagine we are cut for generals when the Lord intended us for privates. Some time the wrong man gets to be a private. In every town you will find men sulking in their tents, like Achilles of old. But just inquire into the thing a little and you will find out their grievance is because they could not run everything. About the only consolation a sulker gets is in seeing some other fellow take his place and do the work a little better than he could. Don't be a sulker. If you can't pitch, get out and play right field, and if you can't do that carry the bats. If you are the best pitcher in town the people will soon find it out and you won't have to carry the bats any longer.—Exchange.

Arizona's Rich Mineral Section.

Arizona is at last about to come into her inheritance as one of the richest mineral sections of the globe. We believe it to be a fact capable of demonstration that no other section of the United States contains within its borders undeveloped mineral wealth of equal value to that of Arizona. The conditions that have retarded the opening of our mines on a scale commensurate with their importance have been rapidly modified during recent years, and now, with ample railroad facilities, with reduction plants of thoroughly modern equipment and adequate capacity, and with every inducement offered for the safe and highly profitable investment of capital, the future position of this territory in the very front ranks of the world's richest producing mineral districts is assured beyond all question or doubt.

To Eradicate a Mining Evil.

For the protection of the mining investors of the United States, the mining congress has established a bureau of inquiry, through which information can be obtained as to the condition of the property and the standing of the company that has asked or is asking for the money of the investor.

The American Mining Congress is a national organization of mining men,

the directors of which are men of the highest standing in their own states, whose only interest is the uplifting of the mining industry. To this end, and among other things, the organization is working for the creation of a department of mines and mining as a separate department of the national government, and for the enactment of laws in the various states making the concealment or misrepresentation of any material fact concerning a mine upon which a fraudulent sale of stock is predicated a criminal offense.—Goodwin's Weekly.

Big Dam Planned Near Phoenix.

It has been learned that the secretary of the interior has authorized the construction of a dam and head works of the Arizona canal system. This prospect is a diversion dam in Salt river twenty miles above Phoenix. Water released from the Roosevelt storage reservoir, when completed, sixty miles further up the river, will at this point be diverted to the lands on either side, the Salt river supplying a complete distributing system.

This dam will be some twelve or thirteen hundred feet long at its greatest height, approximately fifteen hundred feet above the normal river flow and will be built of steel and concrete.

Mining Opportunities.

It used to be said of Arizona that it offered few opportunities to a poor miner. This was never true except in a limited sense, as many of the most valuable properties in the territory were originally owned by poor men, who sold out at fair prices, and this experience is being constantly repeated. But however hampered the poor man may have been in the past in endeavoring to develop his claims, no insurmountable obstacle confronts him today, provided, of course, his holdings represent real merit. With a steady market at hand for every pound of ore he produces, and with abundance of capital available for the purchase of really promising properties, the chances for the man behind the pick are better than ever before in Arizona, and he is improving his opportunities.—Mining Review.

M. A. Otero, former governor of New Mexico, returned a few days ago from a trip to Europe, where he went soon after relinquishing the office of governor to Governor Hagerman. Gov. Otero was a strenuous opponent of joint statehood, up to the time he left New Mexico for his foreign trip and it seems from his first expression on the subject after his arrival home, that he is of the same opinion now as before he left several months ago. Ex-governor Otero is a power in New Mexico politics and if he should "stand pat" for separate statehood or none there is hardly a possibility that the vote on joint statehood would be favorable to the proposition. This is the recognized condition in New Mexico today by those who are in possession of all the facts concerning the politics in that territory.—Douglas International-American.

Word from Tucson says the Twin Buttes Mining Company shipped one hundred tons of copper bearing ores on the 27, the first regular daily shipment of like amount to go out from the company's camp for treatment at the El Paso smelters.—International-American.

Report was current on the street late last night that considerable excitement existed in Tombstone due to the fact that a strike had been made on the drift at the 400-foot level in the Tombstone Consolidated. The big shaft is down 800 feet, however, but work was being done on the four hundred. The report states that the gold strike is in on ore that runs 125 ounces to the ton. No particulars could be had, but it is understood that the strike is a sure thing, but to what extent is not learned, as the parties who gave out the news could not be found. The Tombstone Consolidated Gold Mining Company has been working with profit since operations were renewed four years ago. Shipments to considerable extent have been made and a crusher was installed this year.—Tucson Star.

E. B. Gage, president of the Tombstone Consolidated Company, returned this morning from a trip to Prescott, where he was called on business connected with the company. Mr. Gage states that at the Imperial Copper Company's camp at Silver Bell everything is progressing nicely. Over 100 tons of ore per day are being shipped to the smelters and at the present time there is considerable ore in sight. On the 700 foot level a high grade ore has recently been uncovered that promises to be exceedingly large in extent. Mr. Robinson, secretary of the Consolidated company, who accompanied Mr. Gage to Prescott, has returned to his present home in Pasadena.—Tombstone Prospector.

Over one hundred Apache Indians have been encamped in the Catalina mountains near Oracle for the past two weeks of a twenty-day leave of absence from the reservation. They have been gathering acorns for their winter's supply of bread and will return like good Indians to their homes in the San Carlos reservation. They brought along a fine line of basket work and pottery, which was purchased at exceedingly low prices by the tourists and curious hunters in Oracle.—Tucson Post.

The Pickling Plant Burned.

This morning about ten o'clock the Santa Fe tie pickling plant at Bellemont was destroyed by fire. The plant is said to be a total loss but the value of the plant is not known here. This is the second time the plant has been burned since its establishment at Bellemont. The yard at that place is full of ties awaiting treatment and as at this time of the year the plant is busy the destruction will be of great inconvenience to the railroad. No other buildings were burned aside from the plant.—Cocoonino Sun.

Good Spirits.

Good spirits don't all come from Kentucky. Their main source is the liver—and all the fine spirits ever made in the Blue Grass state could not remedy a bad liver or the hundred and one ill effects it produces. You can't have good spirits and a bad liver at the same time. Your liver must be in a fine condition if you would feel buoyant, happy and hopeful, bright of eye, light of step, vigorous and successful in your pursuits. You can put your liver in fine condition by using Green's August Flower—the greatest of all medicines for the liver and stomach and a certain cure for dyspepsia or indigestion. It has been a favorite household remedy for over thirty-five years. August Flower will make your liver healthy and active and thus insure you a liberal supply of "good spirits." Trial size, 25c.; regular bottles, 75c. At all druggists.

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